<table>
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<th>Project Title</th>
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<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Governor's Recommendations 2006</th>
<th>Governor's Planning Estimate</th>
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<td>State Capitol Visitor Services and Furnishings</td>
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<td>Heritage Trails</td>
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2006 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: $5,491,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 1 of 8

PROJECT LOCATION: Statewide

Project At A Glance

The Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) is seeking $5,491,000 for the preservation and restoration of existing historic sites and for monuments located statewide. This request is for work that is critical to the preservation and maintenance of the state’s historic structures, landscapes, building systems, and markers and monuments.

Project Description

Preserving some of the state’s most significant historic structures is the Minnesota Historical Society’s highest priority in this Capital Budget Request. The need for this project results from the use of historic sites by over 15 million visitors in three decades, deferred maintenance, changes in preservation and life/safety regulations, environmental changes and the aging of building materials and systems. These asset preservation needs cannot be met by the current level of repair and replacement funding from the Society’s operating budget.

Historic buildings and landscapes contribute to the educational program of the statewide historic sites network and are a significant state investment. Historic sites need skilled care and planned maintenance. As non-renewable social and material cultural resources, historic buildings require a high standard of care. Many of these buildings were built with materials intended for private family homes; they are now exposed to visitation on the scale of public buildings with greater loads and accelerated wear. Historic building materials and assemblies need to be maintained for as long as possible and when repair or replacement becomes necessary the work must be carefully researched, planned, and executed by skilled tradespersons with exacting attention to historic details, materials, and methods.

As a learning resource for the student of Minnesota history, architecture or building trades, this work must meet or exceed the preservation standards set by state and federal agencies and professional organizations. To assure the health and safety and access of visitors and staff, the society must remain vigilant in the maintenance of the historic sites network.

These highly significant historic buildings, and landscapes require specialized preservation and maintenance practices and technologies not typical of contemporary buildings. Project cost estimates are determined through historic structures reports for many of these projects. The MHS Historic Sites Division’s restoration manager, in consultation with expert historical architects, undertakes this process.

Inventory of Asset Preservation Needs for 2006
(Total = $5,491,000) Priority Listing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Project Content</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comstock House</td>
<td>Restore/stabilize Ice House</td>
<td>369,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split Rock Lighthouse</td>
<td>Exterior preservation of lighthouse including windows/fog signal building/barns/ dwellings</td>
<td>959,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harkin Store</td>
<td>Building repair and stabilization</td>
<td>433,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folsom House</td>
<td>Building repair and stabilization</td>
<td>318,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsey House</td>
<td>HVAC replacement</td>
<td>260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>Roof replacement</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>Design for future asset preservation projects</td>
<td>343,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>Monuments &amp; Markers Repair</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill House</td>
<td>Exterior stabilization, including windows, cleaning/repointing, fence and ironwork repairs</td>
<td>925,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split Rock Lighthouse</td>
<td>Stabilize and repair dwelling #3 interior</td>
<td>363,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill House</td>
<td>Stabilize and repair Walnut Street wall</td>
<td>231,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsey House</td>
<td>Renovate Carriage House</td>
<td>370,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mille Lacs Indian Museum</td>
<td>Repair and Stabilize Ayer House, Trading Post</td>
<td>370,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To accomplish the goals established by the long-range plan (see Strategic Planning Summary) part of the Society’s strategy is to invest a significant portion of available resources into assets that are currently being used by the public, rather than in new facilities that significantly increase operating costs. All of the sites in this project are part of the statewide historic site network as defined in M.S., section 138.661, and have strong local and regional support from the areas in which they are located. Local organizations have assisted with volunteer help and in-kind contributions for maintenance and program enhancements at historic sites. More recently, during the state’s budget challenges, local groups have come forward to assist in the maintenance of modest programs at historic sites proposed to be closed.

The historic buildings, artifacts and landscapes within the Historic Sites Network include sites that are of state and national significance. They fulfill the Society’s mission to collect and preserve evidence of human culture in Minnesota and provide unique tools for the teaching of Minnesota history in all its academic, technological, trade and social diversity. Failure to maintain these historic treasures will result in irreversible loss of material and intellectual culture.

Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)
None.

Previous Appropriations for this Project
Appropriations have been made for Historic Site Asset Preservation in each capital budget bill since the early 1990s.
Other Considerations

These asset preservation requests will allow the society to maintain its strong network of historic structures. Major repairs and construction work, including a network of visitor centers, were performed at the historic sites 20-30 years ago. The life cycle of that work has been exceeded and a reasonable standard of care requires that the needs be addressed.

The capital budget is the primary source of funding for preservation needs of these irreplaceable state resources.

The society’s current repair and replacement budgets are inadequate to meet asset preservation needs within the state network of historic sites. A total of $11,591,000 is requested through the year 2010 (see table). This figure could increase as additional problems are discovered, the buildings increase in age, the required skills and materials become more and more difficult to find, and preservation technology continues research and discovery of new materials and methods to preserve historic structures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>PROJECT CONTENT</th>
<th>COST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Split Rock Lighthouse</td>
<td>Exhibit Replacement in Visitor Center and Fog Signal Building</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Forestville</td>
<td>Restoration of Meighen House interior</td>
<td>312,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hill House</td>
<td>Interior restoration of Hill House and Gate House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramsey House</td>
<td>Interior restoration</td>
<td>289,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW Company Fur Post</td>
<td>Replacement of post palisade</td>
<td>225,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Forestville</td>
<td>Site buildings stabilization</td>
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<td>Charles Lindbergh Historic Site</td>
<td>Interior restoration of boyhood home</td>
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<td>Statewide</td>
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<td>Statewide</td>
<td>Management Agreement Sites building stabilization</td>
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<td>Statewide</td>
<td>Monuments &amp; Markers Repair</td>
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<td><strong>Subtotal for 2008</strong></td>
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<td>Projected Request for 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>Maintenance Buildings</td>
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<td>Statewide</td>
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<td>Forest History Center</td>
<td>Enhance visitor center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest History Center</td>
<td>Stabilize Logging Camp buildings</td>
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### Historic Sites Asset Preservation

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<th>State Capitol</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total for 2008 and 2010</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,100,000</strong></td>
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</table>

#### Project Contact Person

David Kelliher, Legislative Liaison  
Minnesota Historical Society  
History Center  
345 Kellogg Boulevard  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102  
Phone: (651) 297-8085  
Fax: (651) 296-1004  
E-mail: david.kelliher@mnhs.org

#### Governor’s Recommendations (To be completed by the Department of Finance at a later date)
2006 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: $22,649,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 2 of 8

PROJECT LOCATION: Hennepin County - Fort Snelling Unorganized Twp.

### Project At A Glance
As the state approaches the Sesquicentennial of Statehood in 2008, the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) is continuing the process of revitalizing Fort Snelling, one of the state's most significant historic sites. In this request, the Minnesota Historical Society is seeking funds to construct a modern visitor center at Historic Fort Snelling by rehabilitating historic buildings that are part of the Fort Snelling National Historic Landmark.

### Project Description
Throughout Minnesota history, the place at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers has played a significant role. In the most recent few years, Historic Fort Snelling, operating as a public historic site, has helped millions of Minnesotans learn about our past through the lens of this 19th century outpost. After 40 years of operation of this program, the Minnesota Historical Society is ready to take this very significant historic site to the next level of service to the public, by offering a wider menu of experiences for visitors to enjoy. The time has arrived to make full use of what the site has to offer.

The Minnesota Historical Society is requesting funds to construct a modern visitor center at Historic Fort Snelling by upgrading historic buildings that are part of the Fort Snelling National Historic Landmark. This visitor center, to be housed in the historic Cavalry Barracks, will provide attractions and conveniences to meet the expectations of today's visitors, on a year-round basis. These include: exhibitions on important topics such as Minnesota's role in the Civil War and World War II, not covered comprehensively at this or other historic sites; as well as visitor conveniences including food service, restrooms and an upgraded gift shop. The new visitor center will replace the existing visitor center, which has experienced structural problems in recent years.

The multi-year effort to revitalize Historic Fort Snelling received a boost with appropriations from the Minnesota Legislature in the 2002 and 2005 Capital Budgets for planning of the revitalization of the Fort and funding for reconstruction/restoration of significant elements of the Historic Fort. This request, if fully funded, will represent the completion of the vision for a revitalized Historic Fort Snelling.

### Project History
Historic Fort Snelling is Minnesota's first National Historic Landmark, the highest distinction given by the federal government and a recognition of the role the site has played in the nation’s development. Fort Snelling was the governmental administrative center of this region from 1819 until statehood in 1858, and was an active army post until 1946. The original fort site was restored and opened to the public in 1965. A modern visitor center was completed in 1983.

The original restoration and site program at Historic Fort Snelling is now nearly 40 years old. While the site continues to serve a solid 85,000 people each year, it is not reaching its full potential due to limited facilities, decades old exhibits, and a program that doesn’t incorporate much of the important 19th and 20th century history of the site and the state of Minnesota.

Just as important, the site is not taking advantage of its greatest assets—a prominent place in the hearts of Minnesotans, and a location that is still the center of the state’s population and transportation.

There is now a broad consensus for action. Buildings and grounds that show signs of heavy visitor use need modernization. Historic structures that are empty and decaying need restoration and a productive use. Attendance has not kept pace with the remarkable growth in the Twin Cities area. Historic Fort Snelling needs to regain its role as a major attraction to meet the recreational needs of people today and in the future.
In 2002, the MHS proposed to temporarily close Historic Fort Snelling in order to focus energies on site redevelopment. The immense public outcry over this action had a dramatic effect. If there was any doubt before about the special place the site holds in the hearts of Minnesotans, it was put to rest. The legislature responded in kind, by providing additional funds necessary to keep the current operation intact, and by appropriating $500,000 in capital funds to accelerate the planning for the site’s rebirth. The Society added private funds, and a master plan was drafted to present a roadmap for renewal of the state’s preeminent historic site.

Project Overview

Historic Fort Snelling currently offers visitors a single type of experience, with only rudimentary site amenities. Guided by a new master plan, the site will be transformed into a multi-faceted experience with a wide variety of things to do and see.

The excitement and energy level of Fort Snelling will no longer be limited to historical reenactments. Today’s visitors want a more varied experience than simply “walking back in time”; other eras of the site offer equally compelling stories. Modern-dress interpreters, new exhibit techniques, and multi-media presentations will be woven into the site experience. New programs will underscore the profound importance of the site to Minnesotans, and the national context of the story that made the site the state’s first National Landmark. Here are a few examples of the programs that might be offered:

- A multi-media experience about Minnesota in the Civil War. Visitors will gain insight into the heroics of the 1st Minnesota at Gettysburg, and see the rich collection of artifacts in our collection.
- A companion exhibition experience about Minnesota in World War II. Located in the original barracks which was used for the country’s first Japanese language school, the World War II exhibit will allow visitors to connect the site with their own personal stories about family members who came through Fort Snelling.
- A broader use of living history inside the walls of the Fort. Tourists will enjoy more dramatic activities, learn about the entire scope of the per-territorial period, and explore new period rooms that come alive even when not staffed.
- A new slate of special events throughout the year. Imagine attending a recreation/celebration of the 1860s State Fair on the parade ground.
- New guided tours of the site and area. Families will experience Fort Snelling by bicycle on commuter trails, by boat on the rivers, by foot around the historic site, and by trolley around the larger area.

To make this vision succeed, significant investment is needed in the physical resources of the site including improved visitor amenities on a creatively redesigned campus. A new visitor center experience will highlight the dramatic vista of the river, guide visitors directly into the site and efficiently handle bus on and off loading. New admission counters will avoid long lines on busy summer days, and new restrooms will ensure a comfortable visit. Better signs will help visitors find their way to and around the site. A restaurant will serve visitors who will be spending a longer part of the day experiencing the full site. An expanded gift shop will give them opportunities to purchase a memento of their experience. New bike and pedestrian trails on the bluff will directly connect the fort to Minnehaha Park and the park system. A circulator route will connect the fort to the airport, adjoining ball fields and parks, the Light Rail Transit (LRT), and the Sibley House Historic Site. Finally, the Society hopes to partner with the Office of Tourism to create a new Travel Information Center so that travelers, fresh off an airplane, can finish planning their trips around the state.

Impact On Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)

An underlying assumption in this request is that there will be no additional operating budget tails for the state.

Inevitably, the planned program and visitor enhancements will require additional dollars in the site’s operating budget. Fortunately, Fort Snelling’s location in the middle of the metro area makes it realistic for the site to gain an ever-increasing level of self-sufficiency. When designing the new uses for the cavalry buildings, the prime directive will be to ensure that the buildings contribute to the revenue stream of the site by offering new visitor experiences.

As the new site design evolves, the MHS will work vigorously to pursue partnerships and opportunities that enable Historic Fort Snelling to shoulder
this greater share of the operating burden of its programs. In addition to state operating support, new revenue from increased visitation, and new visitor amenities will off-set increased operational costs, and the volunteer program will be expanded even further to bolster the human capacity to serve visitors. Revenue increases from these changes and the expanded facility can be legitimately projected at several times the current revenue intake at the fort.

Other Considerations

At its peak in the late 1970s, the Fort served over 150,000 visitors annually. The site still serves about 85,000 visitors per year, even with the severe limitations of its physical infrastructure. A prime motivation for this redevelopment is to realize the higher potential of this site to serve visitors, given its statewide significance and prime location. With a combination of dedicated marketing and year-round programs, this site should be able to significantly increase its annual attendance. Our ultimate goal is to meet or exceed historic attendance levels.

The project has been developed to provide improved connection to and more shared programs with the adjacent Fort Snelling State Park. Plans for historic fort redevelopment are being coordinated with park staff and are consistent with goals of the new Fort Snelling State Park Master Plan.

Project Contact Person

David Kelliher
Legislative Liaison
Minnesota Historical Society
History Center
345 Kellogg Boulevard
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
Phone: (651) 297-8085
Fax: (651) 296-1004
Email: david.kelliher@mnhs.org

Governor's Recommendations (To be completed by the Department of Finance at a later date)
2006 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: $2,500,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 3 of 8

PROJECT LOCATION: Statewide

Project Description

Grant-in-aid funds are made available on a local match basis to preserve historic assets owned by public entities. This program is one of the most successful of its type with relatively small amounts of money leveraging vast sums of local funding and volunteer efforts. Since recipients of county and local preservation grants are required to fully match state funds, this project provides the best possible return on the state’s investment. Funds appropriated between 1994 and 2005 were spread across Minnesota on a competitive grant basis, with requests more than double the funds available.

This project has the effect of reducing the state’s overall share of investment in preserving historic resources while fulfilling the state’s statutory commitment to preserving elements of the state’s inventory of historic resources (M.S. 138.665). Some states, for example, attempt to preserve 125+ historic sites at the state level. In Minnesota, we have limited the state’s historic sites network to 32 sites, allowing the Minnesota Historical Society to concentrate on its mission of interpreting historic sites of statewide significance. Minnesota’s grant-in-aid program, initiated in 1969, encourages local organizations to take on such preservation projects rather than depend on the state to fund both their capital and operating costs. Since 1969 more than 1,000 capital and operating grants have been awarded to qualified historical organizations in all 87 counties resulting in the preservation of the evidence of Minnesota’s past. In the most recent rounds of grants, the society’s Grant-in-Aid program has assisted to preserve and make accessible such projects as the Pine Island City Hall, the New Ulm Post Office, the Washington County Courthouse, the Koochiching County Courthouse, the Hubbard House in Mankato, the Glensheen Mansion in Duluth, the Universal Laboratories Building in Dassel, Hibbing High School Auditorium, the Paramount Theater in St. Cloud, and the Thief River Falls Depot.

As Minnesota approaches the sesquincentennial of its statehood in 2008, it is important for communities across the state to be prepared to celebrate the state’s heritage through each community’s most treasured historic resources.
From the financial perspective, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2003 and 2005 appropriations totaling $4.025 million, will leverage at least an equal amount in local match funding, as well as countless hours of volunteer effort. Additionally, this project helps to fulfill two goals identified in the Society’s long-range strategic plan: serving larger audiences, and increasing its services outside the metropolitan area.

Other accomplishments include:

⇒ Grants for historic preservation have stimulated local economies. The $4 million in state funds have been more than doubled by local matches used to implement projects, and quadrupled in the case of federal TEA-21 transportation grants. Tourists coming to visit these historic resources bring new dollars to Minnesota communities.

⇒ Professional standards and expertise were increased among staff and volunteers at county and local historical organizations receiving grants because of the technical assistance that accompanies them.

⇒ Many projects made possible by these grants enabled communities, most commonly through county and local governments and historical organizations, to reach out beyond their traditional constituencies and attract new audiences, including significant new volunteer activities.

In summary, this grants program has enabled many organizations throughout the state to preserve significant historic places and other priceless evidence of the past at very modest cost to the state.

**Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)**

The funding of this program will not impact operating budgets.

**Previous Appropriations for this Project**


**Other Considerations**

Grants to preserve the evidence of Minnesota’s past have been and will be used to make a wide variety of historic resources available to the public. Examples include preservation of the Edna G. Tugboat in Two Harbors, and Alberta Teacherage in Stevens County. Over the eight-year history of the bond-funded grant program, the Society has received nearly $6.8 million in requests for $4.025 million available. For the most recent grant rounds, applications exceeded funds available by nearly 3:1. This clearly demonstrates the statewide needs for historic preservation funding as well as the ability and willingness of local groups to leverage state dollars.

**Project Contact Person**

David Kelliher, Legislative Liaison  
Minnesota Historical Society  
History Center  
345 Kellogg Boulevard  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102  
Phone: (651) 297-8085  
Fax: (651) 296-1004  
E-mail: david.kelliher@mnhs.org

**Governor’s Recommendations (To be completed by the Department of Finance at a later date)**
2006 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: $572,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 4 of 8

PROJECT LOCATION:

Project At A Glance
This request provides for infrastructure needs in several critical areas within the Minnesota History Center in order to better serve visitors.

Project Description

The Minnesota History Center, completed in October of 1992, is home to the Minnesota Historical Society’s collections, exhibit galleries, and Library and provides a place for visitors to discover a connection to the past.

This funding request is part of a multi-year project to improve visitor services in several areas of the History Center. Future requests will be made for planning and construction in the History Center’s expansion space.

1.) Library Security System—The library contains close to 500,000 books, periodicals and pamphlets documenting the history of our state. Many are very rare; most are unique. They represent the investment of 150 years of purchases by the Historical Society and the gift donations of many Minnesotans.
While security of the library is ensured in several ways, a modern electronic security system of the type encountered in most public and academic libraries offers an additional layer of security against theft. This system will help to protect some of Minnesota’s most important historical resources.

2.) Remodeling of Library Reading Room—Nearly 40% of patrons visiting the library indicate they are doing family history research. A large number of resources they consult are kept in the Hubbs Microfilm Room. Because of current space limitations, there are long waits for microfilm readers/printers. That space has been expanded twice within the existing footprint. The existing microfilm storage capacity has also reached its limit and there is no room for additional cabinets in this room.

This remodeling necessitates the removal of several existing walls, the relocation of an architectural door system, the relocation of interior granite surfaces, and significant changes to electrical and HVAC systems.

3.) History Center Exhibit Gallery Lighting Infrastructure Systems—When the History Center opened in 1992, it was state of the art for museums. One of the systems that made it so is the gallery lighting control system. The exhibits and conservation department used the lighting control to revolutionize exhibit gallery lighting. The system limited the time that valuable artifacts were exposed to damaging light.

The system, the best of its kind when it was specified for the museum opening, now operates using obsolete technology. In addition, the manufacturer no longer actively supports the product. This request would replace the obsolete lighting infrastructure necessary to present modern technology-driven exhibits.

Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)

None

Previous Appropriations for this Project

None

Other Considerations

N/A

Project Contact Person

David Kelliher, Legislative Liaison
Minnesota Historical Society
History Center
345 Kellogg Boulevard
Governor’s Recommendations (To be completed by the Department of Finance at a later date)
Project Narrative
Kelley Farm Land Acquisition

2006 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: $900,000
AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 5 of 8
PROJECT LOCATION: Sherburne County - Elk River

Project At A Glance
The Minnesota Historical Society proposes to acquire land or interest in land adjacent to the Oliver Kelley Farm historic site to protect historic resources, minimize impacts on the environment, and enhance the educational history programs.

Project Description
The Oliver H. Kelley Farm, a National Historic Landmark site, is run as an 1860s era working farm that helps Minnesotans remain connected to their agricultural heritage. The site is increasingly surrounded by commercial and residential development along the U.S. Highway 10 corridor. Land directly adjacent to the farm is still used for agricultural purposes, but the development pressure is intense. Preservation of the surrounding land in its current state will shield the historic farmstead from new developments, while also preserving green space and wildlife habitat in an area with increasing development pressure.

This project will be a key component in the protection and preservation of the Oliver Kelley Farm historic site. To maintain the integrity of the living history program and the historic resources of the site, we must build a strong buffer between the property and current land uses. The farm is no longer part of a larger agricultural landscape; rather it is increasingly an island of green amidst commercial development.

This project continues work done with previous projects funded by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR). In FY 1996-97 the site was part of a Heritage Trails Project that encompassed several sites. At the Kelley Farm, the trail showcases the three landscapes found at the site—prairie, woodland, and farmland. The prairie portion of this trail comes close to the current property line and would benefit the most from this buffer zone.

Further, the Minnesota Historical Society has completed an LCMR Project (M.L. 1999, Chap. 231, Sec. 16, Subd. 5(b)) for land acquisition that has undertaken the preparatory work for this project. The dollar amounts shown in this request are based on comparable nearby land values, but a formal appraisal will be done prior to launching this project.

Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)
None.

Other Considerations
The adjacent properties being considered are comprised of 250-300 acres owned by various landowners. The total property value is estimated to be about $4.5 million. This project includes coordination with other public and private entities to potentially keep the entire property intact as green space.

Project Contact Person
David Kelliher, Legislative Liaison
Minnesota Historical Society
History Center
345 Kellogg Boulevard
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
Phone: (651) 297-8085
Fax: (651) 292-1004
E-mail: david.kelliher@mnhs.org

Governor's Recommendations (To be completed by the Department of Finance at a later date)

State of Minnesota 2006 Capital Budget Requests (Preliminary)
6/26/2005
Page 13
2006 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: $550,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 6 of 8

PROJECT LOCATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project At A Glance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This project addresses critical needs of works of art, furnishings, and visitor service amenities in the Minnesota State Capitol.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Project Description**

In priority order, the 2006 State Capitol Visitor Services and Furnishings project includes:

1) completing a comprehensive furnishings plan and beginning its implementation ($80,000); 2) conducting a conservation survey of works of art and historical furnishings that are on the inventory—which includes chairs, desks, tables and sofas—and then treating, moving, and storing the objects according to the survey results ($300,000); 3) designing and building a new visitor services area for the first floor of the capitol ($80,000); 4) conservation treatment for the capitol's busts, plaques and statues ($40,000).

The funding in this cycle will not complete all object treatments in the capitol, but will cover the most visible and at-risk items.

1) Furnishings plan—A comprehensive furnishings plan for the public and ceremonial spaces in the capitol is only partially complete. This plan provides the historical research and documentation necessary to make restoration and maintenance decisions about capitol spaces. The report documents window treatments, floor coverings, furniture and lighting. To complete the plan for the entire building, this project will work on the Senate Chamber and Retiring Room, the House Chamber and Retiring Room, the former Governor’s Dining Room, and the former Senate Court Justice’s Dining Room.

2) Furnishings—Over 800 of the original 1,600 pieces of 1905 capitol furniture designed by architect Cass Gilbert are extant. This useable collection of historic furniture, if restored, would enhance the appearance of the public and ceremonial spaces as well as office spaces. Approximately 400 pieces of furniture are in daily use in public spaces in the capitol; other pieces are used in offices, and many pieces are in storage due to poor condition. This project would include assessing the condition of the furniture, followed by implementing the repair on a prioritized basis and placing them for use. It will also include the reproduction or purchase of pieces as recommended for public spaces by the furnishings plan.

3) Visitor Services Area—The visitor services area on the first floor is 40 years old, no longer supports the work done for the public, and is an inappropriate design for the public corridor. The project will include designing and building a new counter and small retail kiosk to better serve visitors to the capitol and improve the appearance at the main front entrance.

4) Busts, plaques, statues—This project will implement conservation assessment and treatment of these artworks, as well as recommendations for ongoing maintenance. Under the current governor’s portrait layout, there is no room for Governor Pawlenty’s portrait. The new exhibit plan will make a space available to hang future portraits, and will require relocation of each portrait, assessing and treating the portraits and frames, writing additional biographies, and producing new plaques.

**Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)**

None

**Previous Appropriations for this Project**

N/A

**Other Considerations**

As provided in M.S. Chapter 138.67-138. 69, the Minnesota Historical Society has responsibility to preserve artwork in the State Capitol. Works of art as defined by statute include “paintings, portraits, mural decorations, stained glass, statues and busts, bas-relief, ornaments, furniture, plaques,
and any other article or structure of permanent character intended for
decoration or commemoration place in the capitol in 1905 or placed
subsequently for historic purposes or decoration."

Over 200,000 people visit the Capitol each year. This traffic results in heavy
use and deterioration of the furnishings in the public corridors and other high
traffic areas. Without funding for this project, the furniture will continue to
deteriorate to a point where significant items will no longer be salvageable.
Funds provided for this request will ensure that restoration and conservation
measures on all furnishings will be in accord with standards set by the
American Institute for Conservation of Historical and Artistic Works and will
enable the Minnesota Historical Society to meet its statutory responsibilities.

Project Contact Person

David Kelliher, Legislative Liaison
Minnesota Historical Society
History Center
345 Kellogg Boulevard
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
Phone: (651) 297-8085
Fax: (651) 296-1004
E-mail: david.kelliher@mnhs.org

Governor’s Recommendations (To be completed by the Department of
Finance at a later date)
2006 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: $300,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 7 of 8

PROJECT LOCATION:

Project At A Glance
This request provides planning and design funding for a variety of projects related to the revitalization and renewal of the Oliver H. Kelley Farm Historic Site. This work will prepare the Kelley Farm for a comprehensive redevelopment of the site that will be requested in 2008.

Project Description

Project History
Located on the east bank of the Mississippi River the Oliver H. Kelley farm was homesteaded by Kelley in 1849. He lived and farmed the site for the next twenty years. As a successful farmer he began to dabble in land development and politics. On a land speculation trip through the post-Civil War rural South, Kelley devised the idea to create a nationwide agricultural organization to assist farmers financially, socially and help implement the most modern farming techniques available.

In 1867, the Patrons of Husbandry—better known as the Grange was founded. The national Grange organization acquired the Kelley Farm property and managed it until 1961 when it was donated to the Minnesota Historical Society. The site became a National Historic Landmark in 1964. The Society operated the farm site on limited basis until 1981 with the construction of the site’s Interpretive Building and development of the agricultural living history program.

Project Overview
Part of the long-range plan for the Kelley Farm includes expanding the story of agriculture beyond the current “pioneering” period of farming, broadening this compelling story to sharing with visitors the role agriculture plays Minnesota’s economy, culture and environment today. The funding of this request for planning and design services will allow the Minnesota Historical Society to develop and implement operational and interpretive solutions to improve visitor services throughout the site, revitalize the educational program and create a agricultural site where Minnesotan’s will visit to understand agriculture of the past, present and future and learn how they and their children fit into the story of farming in Minnesota.

Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)
Inevitably a change of this magnitude will require additional dollars in the site’s operating budget. New ongoing investments in historical programming and intensive marketing will be required to deliver new and creative services to help Minnesotans understand agriculture of the past, present and future and learn how they and their children fit into the story of farming in the state.

Previous Appropriations for this Project
None

Other Considerations
The Oliver H. Kelley Farm serves about 24,000 visitors a year. It currently is at approximately 60% visitation capacity. The prime motivation for this redevelopment is to tell the complete story of Minnesota’s past, present, and future. Given its prime location, urban growth area, educational message of universal interest, and marketing enhancements the Society believes that visitation numbers can grow to approximately 40,000 by 2010. Combined with aggressive endowment and corporate support growth, the site will begin to reach greater self-sufficiency in the future.

Project Contact Person
David Kelliher, Legislative Liaison
Minnesota Historical Society
History Center
345 Kellogg Boulevard
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
Phone: (651) 297-8085
Governor's Recommendations (To be completed by the Department of Finance at a later date)
2006 STATE APPROPRIATION REQUEST: $685,000

AGENCY PROJECT PRIORITY: 8 of 8

PROJECT LOCATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>This request is to develop educational interpretive trail systems to enhance visitor experiences at historic sites throughout the state.</td>
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Project Description
The project requested for 2006 will constitute Phase II of the Fort Ridgely trail project, as well as provide funding for a trail at the Upper Sioux Agency historic site. (Phase I research, trail planning and interpretive marker design and fabrication for the Fort Ridgely Trail is being done with a 2003 LCMR appropriation. This request will complete the project by constructing a 1.25-mile trail at Fort Ridgely state historic site, which is located seven miles south of Fairfax, Minnesota in Ft. Ridgely State Park.)

The Minnesota Historical Society operates a network of state historic sites that help visitors experience “history where it happened.” These sites help to convey a wide variety of historical themes ranging from history of the lumbering industry to life in a turn-of-the-century village. While many of these sites interpret a particular part of Minnesota history through exhibits at a visitor center or historic house, often where history happened was outside, near or at a natural feature, or archaeological site.

Since 1995 the Minnesota Historical Society has been developing trails at historic sites to expand opportunities for visitor use, appreciation, and enjoyment of the state’s cultural resources. The purpose of this request is to expand the Heritage Trail system to two historic sites including Fort Ridgely and Upper Sioux Agency.

Trails at Fort Ridgely will immerse visitors into the life of a frontier fort of the mid-nineteenth century and tell the role the Fort played in the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862. Through narrative, photographs, and artist sketches, visitors will discover the stories of people who lived and worked at this place, which was established in 1852 as a means to keep the peace while new settlers flooded over lands formerly controlled by Dakota Indians. Fort Ridgely became a training ground for Civil War volunteers and withstood several attacks during the U.S.-Dakota Conflict of 1862.

Twice during that six-week conflict, Dakota Indians attacked the fort. The tenacity of the fort defenders, along with the artillery pieces stationed there, prevented the Dakota from overtaking the fort. The Dakota felt that the fort was the key to controlling the Minnesota River valley during the war. Dakota losses at Fort Ridgely contributed to a quick conclusion to the conflict.

The fort originally consisted of 15 buildings on 40 acres of land. Today, six original foundations have been excavated and stabilized, and visitors can see the reconstructed and restored commissary building and one of the powder magazines. Phase I of the trail project replaced the old interpretive markers with new markers that interpret a broader, more complete history of the site as a typical mid-19th century military outpost and the role the fort played in the U.S. Dakota Conflict of 1862.

Phase II funding will provide for all of the associated costs to construct an eight-foot wide ADA-compliant trail that will start at the parking lot and guide visitors to the reconstructed commissary and around the original main fort complex. It will then extend into areas of the fort administered by the state park in order to more fully explain the events of the battles of 1862.

The trail at Upper Sioux would include architecture/engineering, research, planning, archaeological investigations, design and construction drawings, construction oversight and construction of an approximately 1 ½ mile, eight foot wide, ADA compatible trail. It would also include research, design and fabrication, and installation of interpretive markers and kiosks. Only one original building of the original agency remains. The locations of many of the other building foundations are known. The approximately 1 ½ mile trail would tie the existing building to the rest of the site and interpret the history of the site to help people better understand the importance of the site.

Impact on Agency Operating Budgets (Facilities Notes)
The project will add a small amount for maintenance to the operating budget.

Previous Appropriations for this Project

2003 LCMR appropriation for Fort Ridgely Trail Project, Phase I.

Other Considerations

This request reflects the Society’s effort to interpret Minnesota’s history at the maximum level within available resources. The Heritage Trail system will have only minimal operating cost increases. The development of Heritage Trails will fulfill the public’s desire to enjoy outdoor recreation, while simultaneously serving an educational function.

Since 1995 the Minnesota Historical Society has managed four grants totaling $884,000 from the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources to develop or enhance trails at seven historic sites. These trails have significantly expanded public access to historic properties.

Project Contact Person

David Kelliher
Legislative Liaison
Minnesota Historical Society
History Center
345 Kellogg Boulevard
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
Phone: (651) 297-8085
Fax: (651) 296-1004
E-mail: david.kelliher@mnhs.org

Governor’s Recommendations (To be completed by the Department of Finance at a later date)